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VOL. XVIII.

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NO. 21.

POETRY.

[From the N. Y. American.]

STANZAS WRITTEN AT SUNSET.

Look yonder! 'tis a gorgeous sight!
O'er all the West the sun is throwing
A brilliant stream of liquid light.

Whose broken waves, still brightly glowing
Roll upward, as if blazing brands,
Borne through the air by unseen hands,
To light the lamps which burn on high,
When sunlight leaves the vaulted sky.

May it not be that orb of light,
Now sinking 'neath the horizon,
Is nature's altar—pure and bright,
Angels are pouring incense on,
Which goeth up like earthly fires,
Amid the music of their lyres,
To form a halo round the brow
Of him to whom the periscope bows.

Oh! I have thought that those of old,
Who vainly strove by art to change
The baser ore to virgin gold,
First caught the hope, so wildly strange,
While gazing with enraptured eye,
At such an hour—as such a sky!
They might have thought alchemic power,
Had wrought the glorious golden shower.

Imbued with crimson, fleecy clouds
Are through the depths of ether driven,
As if they were enfolding shrouds
Of blessed spirits borne to Heaven.
Oh! it may be the angels' wings,
Beaming above the offerings,
Which rise from hearts like perfume thrown
Upon a burning altar stone.

Who has not felt at such an hour,
A wave of thoughts gush up and roll,
Like Passion, with resistless power,
Which seems to break and flood the soul!
With such a feeling men have bowed,
And sung their psalms, long and loud!
Which echoed through the vaulted shrine,
Raised to yon orb they deemed divine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Home can never be transferred, never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated by paternal love; by the innocence and sports of childhood; by the first acquaintance with nature; by linking the heart to the visible creation, is the only home. There is a living and breathing spirit infused into nature; every familiar object has a history—the trees have tongues and the very air is vocal. There the vesture of decay doth not close in and control the noble functions of the soul. It sees, and hears, and enjoys, without the ministry of gross material substance.—*Hope Leslie.*

Maternal Tenderness.—A sparrow who had built her nest on the thatch roof of a house, was observed to continue her regular visits long after the time when the young birds had taken their flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year, and in the winter, a gentleman who had all along observed her, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder, and found one of the young ones detained a prisoner by means of a worsted thread twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own subsistence, it had been fed and sustained by its mother.

If this be mere instinct what is reason?
Raleigh Reg.

The late Duke of York once remarked to Colonel W. at the mess of the 11th regiment, that the Colonel was uncommonly bald, and although a younger man than his royal highness, he stood more in need of a wig. The Colonel, who had been of very long standing in the service, and whose promotion had been by no means rapid, informed his royal highness, that his baldness could be very easily accounted for. "In what manner?" asked his royal highness, rather eagerly. To which Col. W. replied, "By junior officers stepping over my head." The Duke was so pleased with the reply, that the gallant Colonel obtained promotion in a few days afterwards.

Lake of Vitriol.—There is, in the island of Java, a volcano, called Idienne, from which the Dutch East India Company have been often supplied with sulphur, for the manufacture of gunpowder. At the foot of this volcano is a vast natural manufactory of that acid commonly called oil of vitriol, although it is there largely diluted with water. It is a lake about 1,200 French feet long; the water is warm, and of a greenish-white color, and charged with acid. The taste of this liquid is sour, pungent, and caustic; it kills all the fish of a river into which it flows, gives violent cholics to those who drink it, and destroys all the vegetation on its banks.

Kepler says the earth is a huge animal, that has blood and bones, and hair and horns, that the trees are its long hair, the grass its fur, the mountains are its lungs, volcanoes its nostrils, minerals are its diseased portions, and that animals, including us poor mortals, are but lice—its breath is heard in the wind, and its groans in the earthquake.

Virginia Gold.—A gold mine recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va. is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands, raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. A letter published in the Richmond Whig describes rocks taken at random out of the pit, to average from \$250 to 300; a bushel of selected pieces, "and not a few of them," yield from nine hun-

dred to eleven hundred dollars the bushel. The mine is about eight miles south-east of Buckingham Court House.

Poisoning is so common a mode of revenge in Turkey, and such are the precautions used to guard against it, that the physician is required to administer his drugs in person, to seal the vessels containing them after every dose, with his own seal; and, in the first instance, either to taste them himself, or to exhibit their operation upon a slave.

Missionary Intelligence.—The Springfield Gazette states, that letters have been received from the four missionaries and their wives, who sailed from Boston in the ship *Dracoon*, on the 10th of June last. They were at Batavia, (Java), Sept. 30th, where they arrived the 24th of that month, all in good health; their voyage was pleasant and prosperous, and they had experienced no greater evil than that of sea-sickness. The Gazette gives some extracts from the journal of Mr. Robinson, one of the missionaries, on his passage, from which we make a short extract.

"July 4.—We are now in what is called the 'Swamp,' where for six or seven degrees it is generally almost a dead calm. The Swamp is the space included between the points where the N. E. and S. E. trades meet; which at this season of the year is between 11 and 3 or 4 degrees north. Here every thing looks dreary; the ocean is scarcely agitated, and with a vertical sun the heat is sometimes almost insupportable. It is frequently subject to tremendous storms of thunder, wind and hail, which rise suddenly, and threaten destruction to the unwary mariner. But what makes this place the most to be dreaded, is that it is frequented by pirates and slaves. The slaves are no better than the pirates, and frequently plunder every vessel they can take. This day, while many in our native land are celebrating our national jubilee, enjoying all the blessings of the gospel, with none to make them afraid, we are placed in quite different circumstances.

"About 4 o'clock, one of these slaves came in sight, bearing directly towards us. An attack was expected and every thing put in readiness. The guns were prepared for action, in which all were expected to engage. The whole number of men on board our ship (including ourselves) was only 20, while that of the slaver appeared to be 40. While we were approaching each other, was a time of dreadful suspense. The idea of falling into the hands of such men, especially when we thought of our wives, was terrible. But the Lord preserved us, and blessed be his name. The slaver passed by without molesting us. Our captain and officers however kept a good look-out, thinking the slaver might take advantage of the night to come upon us. But we were graciously preserved during the night, and saw the slaver no more."

Wm. J. Duane To the People of the U. States.
LETTER IV.—Concluded.
V. But suppose, that the undersigned had reasons, to submit to Congress, to show, that the measure was not arbitrary or needless, ought the substitutes for the present fiscal depository to be accepted? The undersigned respectfully conceives that he has not authority, that it would be unwise, to adopt the scheme proposed. Undoubtedly, if the undersigned were to cease to deposit the public money in the Bank of the U. States, it would be his duty to direct its deposit to the credit of the Treasury, in some safe place. But, at the threshold he is met with the question, what would be a safe place? Does it become him to judge of the solidity of an institution by hearsay? But, even if he chose to take that responsibility, has he any right to go further? The plan suggested by the President proposes a contract with divers Banks, according to which certain service is to be rendered by one party, for the privilege of trading upon the money of the other. Has the undersigned authority to create a sort of charter? Has he any rights in any way, or for any time, to bind the U. States? Have the local Banks any right to bind themselves? If they have, what is the security, and who is the judge of it? Has the undersigned a right to contract, that certain Banks may contract with other Banks, unknown to him? Has the undersigned any right, or is it discreet, to leave to any agent the right, to decide, in the course of two months, upon the condition of all the Banks, that may be necessary for the operations of Government? If there is no law, granting powers needful in doubtful cases, can the undersigned discreetly take them on his own responsibility? Can it be, for one moment, fancied that, beside the summary power to take away, the legislative power to authorize a disposition of the public money, was conferred upon the undersigned? Is it to be believed,

that a section of a charter, obviously meant for extreme cases only, authorized the undersigned, in the absence of any necessity, to take the public money from a Bank, over which there is a control, and distribute it amongst institutions, over which no control exists? The 16th section of the U. States Bank charter, directs that the public money shall be deposited in that institution, unless the Secretary of the

Treasury shall direct otherwise; but so jealous were Congress of the power to withhold, thus conferred, that the Secretary is enjoined to give reasons immediately to them, obviously showing, that Congress considered themselves alone competent to judge of the necessity of a removal from one agent, and the propriety of the substitute. So that the undersigned deems it proper to use extreme caution on ground untrodden.

The undersigned is indeed aware, that certain local Banks are now, from a supposed necessity, used as fiscal agents; and that several of his predecessors, as an act of ministerial duty, or supposed necessity, at various times, and under various circumstances, made arrangements with State Banks, (the particulars of which he cannot now ascertain, owing to the destruction of the Treasury office) but he also knows, that, under these arrangements, the country lost between one and two millions of dollars, whilst, of upwards of four hundred millions from time to time in the custody of the U. States Bank, not one cent has been lost. The undersigned does not use this as an argument in favor of a renewal of the charter, to which he is opposed, but he states the facts, to show, that he ought to have very strong reasons indeed, to present to Congress, for exchanging a certainty for an uncertainty.

He repeats, an uncertainty: for, if one of his predecessors was justified in saying, in 1814, that "the multiplication of Banks, in the several States, has so increased the paper currency, that it would be difficult to calculate its amount, and still more difficult to ascertain its value," how much more doubt should the undersigned entertain at the present day?

Besides, the undersigned pleads the authority of the President himself, in the letter now under consideration, as ground for hesitation. The President does not pretend that the proposed scheme will answer; he barely says he thinks it will. No doubt he thinks so, and possibly in some measure upon premises presented by local institutions. But even upon such representations the President does not rely, for he does not suggest a plan for actual or continued operation, but merely as an experiment. Has the undersigned the right to make experiments upon such important matters? Did Congress, in allowing him to retain out of bank, the public money, confer on him legislative and executive power united? As already alluded to, the anxious care, that at once the undersigned should report to Congress, after resolving to retain the money out of bank, shows that it was not meant that the undersigned should make experiments. As it is clear, therefore, on the President's own view, that he is in doubt as to a substitute, that he is prepared for a test only, and as the power of the undersigned will end on his report to Congress, can it surprise the President that the undersigned is in doubt also? If an experiment must be made, is it not courteous to those, of whom the President considers the undersigned in this case the agent, to await their instruction? Have not the constitutional holders of the public purse the only means that can be safely used for making such trials?

But if Congress should not interrupt an experiment, and the experiment should fail, as the undersigned thinks it would, is he then to make another? Will not a failure of any precipitate, undigested, and unsanctioned scheme, give vigor to the claim of the U. States Bank for a renewal of its charter? Will it not be urged that the inadequacy of the President's own project proved the necessity of retaining an organ, that, for fiscal purposes, had such obvious advantages over local banks? The President, besides, seems to think, that time will be necessary to test the project, and desires that the trial will be made, so as to meet the dissolution of the U. S. Bank. This rests on the presumption that Congress will not interfere; whereas, the undersigned believes, that the operations will have scarcely been commenced, ere the apparatus will be demolished; an occurrence, which, for the sake of the President, as well as himself, the undersigned desires not to witness.

Then, is it likely that banks of any solidity will embark in such a project, when they know that it may, and probably will, be arrested by Congress? Is there the least reason to suppose that banks of good standing will guarantee the acts of banks in remote parts of the Union? Would the undersigned be prudent in allying the country with banks willing to make such a common cause? So great were the difficulties of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and so great were the losses arising out of transactions with distant banks, after the dissolution of the old Bank of the United States, that it declined to be accountable to the Union for the public money placed in those banks. Does not the President see that, however selfish the U. S. Bank may be, the local banks have not more extended principles of action? Will not the anxiety to make money, the ignorant

of the People demands, that, instead of being a partner of either, they should be independent of both U. States and local banks.

VI. If the President knew certainly, that the U. States Bank charter would not be extended, would he advise a change of the depository of the public money? Would he urge the undersigned to execute articles of co-partnership between the good people of the U. States and divers banking companies, that may be very well conducted, but whose solvency materially depends on the solvency of each other, and the solvency of the whole upon events beyond the control of any or of all? As the corporations, who have so long enjoyed a profitable part of the sovereign power, who have had the opportunity to amass fortunes, and who have not been free from abuses to which monopolies are liable, are soon to cease in their operations, does it not become the duty of the representatives of the people, whose lives, liberties, and happiness are more or less affected by those institutions, to consider, whether the fiscal operations of the Government may not be conducted without such agency? Could the inquiry be made at a more propitious time? Is it wise to make entangling alliances either with an institution not authorized by the constitution of the U. States, or with loose corporations, which interfere with, debase, depreciate, and banish the only currency known to the constitution, that of gold and silver? Is it not inconsistent with the dignity of the Government, to be obliged to grant favors or exclusive privileges to particular descriptions of persons, that would not be otherwise granted, merely to secure a free and safe receipt and disbursement of the public income and expenditure? Is it consistent with the public spirit and intelligence of the representatives of the people to suppose, that they cannot devise a method to escape such thralldom? But, if, in the wisdom of Congress, no such mode can be found, as will enable the Government to conduct its fiscal operations without the aid of a bank, then it is respectfully suggested, whether some constitutional provision should not be made, to ensure all the good, with as little as possible of the evil, of a bank.

Although the undersigned limits the inquiry to the mere wants of the Government, it is not because he thinks this the only question worthy of consideration. On the contrary, an inquiry into the state of the entire currency, if not now demanded, must soon be required. But it is not to the agents of Banks, that resort may be safely had, in inquiries of this nature; good and useful as those agents may be, and no doubt are, in all the private relations of life, they are not so free from bias as voluntarily to develop the nature and results of their own operations; the laboratory of the people is preferable, their representatives the manipulators.

The inquiry, that must at last be made, and for which preparation may be necessary, is not, which of two descriptions of monopolies, like at variance with the sovereign attributes of the United States and the general good of the people, is the least pernicious, but how their abuses, and the consequence of those abuses, may be gradually corrected and averted. Such a scrutiny would be worthy of the wisdom of Congress; it might be so conducted as not to affect injuriously, by its results, any interests; and an opportunity might be presented to the Union and the States gradually to limit or remove institutions, which, whilst they have some uses, are yet so partial in their operations, and too liable to be perverted as to affect seriously the morals, to impair the earnings, and endanger the liberties of the people.

Those institutions are now so powerful, and have such a common interest—men in companies are so prone to do what, as individuals, they would scarcely think of—that any change affecting them will be stoutly resisted. Can they be resisted at all, if their power shall have no check ere long? Or is the evil to be remedied by one of those convulsions in which, as in war, the ruin usually falls on those who ought to escape?

But if there is any illusion in this suggestion of a general inquiry, at least there can be none in the particular or preliminary inquiry first suggested. The fiscal operations of the Government should be safely, steadily, and speedily conducted. How shall they be conducted? What shall be the machinery? Who the agents? The undersigned, in a voice of experience, cannot err in saying that local banks are not the best.

VII. Supposing that, in adopting the proposed measure, the faith of the country would not be violated; that contempt to the last and the next Congress would not be evinced; that the power to contract with State Banks exists; and that it would not be unwise to make the contract; still the question presents itself, what would be the effect upon society? Would the operations of the Government, or of the commercial world, be facilitated?—

be promoted? Would the facility to stand a shock, in the event of a war in Europe for instance, be given to the local banks?—These questions, and others of an analogous character, need not to be discussed by the undersigned; for his predecessors, on all accounts so much more competent to advise the President than he is, has placed this part of the subject, especially, in a point of view that cannot, he respects,

fully thinks, be overlooked by a Chief Magistrate, so anxious as the President has proved himself to be, to protect the mass of the community from embarrassment. From want of experience or information, the undersigned may not anticipate evil so extensive as that apprehended by his predecessor; but his fears are so strong, that he is quite unwilling to be the one who is to put the match to a train, the end of which he has not the sagacity to discern.

Even if he doubted whether the U. S. Bank could meet every demand of Government as made upon it, he would hesitate, whether it would not be his duty to forbear, rather than to increase the evil, by abridging the power of the Bank to surmount its difficulties; so that, in the absence of all doubt of the kind, the undersigned would be at a loss for an excuse, were he to produce, by an act on his part, the very mischief that is apprehended. Credit, like female fame, is of such a peculiar nature, that its blossoms may be blighted even by the breath of inquiry. What, then, might not be the consequence of the blast of indignation of Government, against an agent in whose interest it was itself so deeply concerned? Much more trivial changes than that proposed by the President, have produced great commercial convulsions. Such a measure as is urged would be regarded by the Bank as decidedly hostile, as to afford it an excuse to shake the fabric of credit, for the purpose of throwing odium on the Government, and producing a peturbation, that, in the extension of the charter would be found the only remedy for the mischief. That it would not hesitate to do so, the President believes; that it ought not to have an excuse for doing so, the undersigned is certain.

It is, indeed, mentioned, in the letter of the President, that the U. S. Bank will not be able to effect any such purpose. But the undersigned is not satisfied, that an institution with so large a capital, with branches at so many important points, acting with one accord, and for a single end, with specie equal to half its circulation, has it not in its power to affect the operations of local banks, with specie equal to about a sixth of their circulation only. If the Bank is really so harmless as this part of the President's letter supposes, then the alarm that the undersigned has at all times entertained, at the existence of such a power, is unfounded, and one of the most serious objections to the renewal of the charter is obviated. But the undersigned is not able to arrive at such a conclusion; he is convinced, that it is in the power of the U. S. Bank, so organized and so secured, grievously to affect the local banks, and the community; the undersigned thinks that the trial ought not to be made.

Beyond doubt, the power of the United States Bank to control the local banks, and, through them, masses of the people, and, through those masses, some of the constituted authorities of the country, is of such a character and tendency, as to excite alarm. But the very existence of such a power teaches extreme caution; such an adversary should gain no advantage from an abortive experiment to limit its influence.

The struggle to be made is not to see which can do the other the most harm, the Government or the Bank. The Government has but one duty to execute, to inform the people and their representatives of the apprehended danger. It is not called upon to maim the Bank, let the Bank should master the country. In any attempt to maim, the agents of the Bank would be those most likely to escape; the would would be felt in the cottage of the farmer, rather than in the palace of the banker.

On the other hand, if the suggestion of the President is sound, that the United States Bank dare not operate oppressively, because the State Banks, having Government deposits, might run upon the branches, then there is a check at all times in the hands of the Government; and the Bank, during its legal existence, will be careful not to do or omit what might warrant a total removal of the deposits.

So that the United States Bank is represented by some of the local banks as an engine so powerful as to be an object of universal alarm, and, the next moment, so utterly feeble, that, by the simple operation of a treasury order, the entire branches may be broken up one after the other, and the paper flung upon them in masses, which they will not be prepared to redeem! Which of these is the true picture? If a treasury order has such a calamitous influence, can there be a better pledge for the safety of the public deposits? But, if it has no such power, is it discreet to commence the war? In all such calculations, as those referred to, the flinging back masses of Bank paper, and breaking up the branches, are items that seem to have caused no compassion for the ultimate sufferers. It appears to have been forgotten, that a large portion

would be ruined—and why ruined? Because the Government of their country had put the power to ruin them into the hands of corporations, intent alone upon their own aggrandizement! Whether it is wise to make such experiments, the undersigned, with confidence respectfully submits.

He submits, with confidence, because he knows the purity of the President's

purposes, and that he will not press for a measure, to say the least of it, of doubtful and portentous character. He is not at all surprised that excitement should exist; it is almost unavoidable on the part of those who are pure themselves, and who sincerely believe that they see impurity in others; its existence is even honorable to those, who, to avert a catastrophe really apprehended, are content to incur some risk on their own part. No one can imagine that the President can have had, or can now have, any other than the purest intentions; his apprehensions are sincere not feignous; but still the apprehensions that are entertained, warrant those measures only, which will bear the cool examination of the future historian, rather than the test of contemporary feeling. It is of such measures as are now proposed, that history will be the record. It will be to the adoption or rejection of them that public men, in after times, will look for examples. It is all important, therefore, that the most exalted ground should be taken, when about to direct movements that will be compared with the past, that will affect the present, and be an enduring guide in future.

The President, indeed, seems to think, that he is but obeying the will of the people; he believes that his veto message became the deciding as well as dividing points at elections. But the undersigned is unable to concur with him, that his election was the result of a contest on that point. In many parts of the Union, the Bank question formed no part of the materials of dispute; in others, many friends of the Bank voted for the President; and every where, thousands voted for the same reason that has induced them to call him from his farm—they knew his services to be glorious, and his patriotism greater still.

But, if it is true, that when the President said he left the question to the people, they really took it up, then the undersigned respectfully asks, whether it was ever supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury was to be the champion? Was it not rather the design of the President that the people should send to Congress agents who would be true to their trusts? Surely this is the constitutional and the patriotic course, and if it shall not answer, then the undersigned thinks that the days of the Republic are counted. But he does not so think, neither will the President so think, if he shall reflect upon the career of his country; on the contrary, the undersigned is persuaded, that, as the sun of the President's eventful life shall be setting, he will see his country in the full enjoyment of all the liberty and happiness which he has done so much to transmit unimpaired to posterity.

VIII. It may, perhaps, be asked, whether the power conferred by the United States Bank charter, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, is to remain a dead letter upon the statute book? In the first place, it may be replied, that, if it should so remain, it may be honorable to the country as well as beneficial; for it will appear that arbitrary principles are not resorted to, whatever may be the force of extraneous excitement—it will appear that the power given was not exercised as a substitute for the constitutional prerogatives of the Legislature or Judiciary. In the next place, it by no means follows that because the undersigned is unwilling to enter into an alliance with divers Banks that have interests adverse to each other, and no common interest but to make all the money they can out of the treasury of the country, he is to be perfectly passive in all other respects. It is the opinion of the undersigned that the public deposits will not constitute such a fund as to warrant extensive operations on the part of any Bank. If the revenue of the present year shall meet the demands upon the Treasury, it does not seem to be probable that the surplus will be considerable. It is the present policy of the constituted authorities to keep down the income to the wants of the Government.

The results of legislative proceedings, of late adopted, cannot be very clearly anticipated. So that it will behoove the U. States to regulate its operations accordingly. But it will be the duty of the Bank, whatever may be the amount of deposits, to reduce, gradually, the circle of its business, in order to avoid the pressure upon the community, arising from a sudden suspension—a pressure injurious to the Bank as well as to the public and the Government. And the undersigned thinks that the country, as the proprietor of one fifth of the capital, and upon general principles also, has a right to call on the Bank so gradually as to abridge its business.

If the Bank should not do, what any prudent private banker, in the certain assurance of an early death, or any incorporated local bank destined to close its business, would do; then, it will be the duty of the undersigned to consider, in what way he may so exercise the power vested to him, as to cause a reduction of its business. The welfare of the country, the

interests of the Bank itself, demand, that all concerned should co-operate, as to prevent any of those evils, which flow from changes in the character or amount of a circulating medium. It may, besides, be in the power of the undersigned, without any risk of censure, to resort to means that would be productive of benefit to all concerned, or at least not prejudicial to any.

The undersigned, with confidence, because he knows the purity of the President's

Whoever may be deemed best, should be done cautiously, gradually, and with a due regard to the rights and interests of the weak as well as the strong.

IX. The undersigned might proceed in a more extended discussion of the subject under consideration, if such were necessary. He has tried to shun the paths already beaten by those whose opinions the President has availed himself. He has, indeed, consulted his own heart and head as his arbiters. He has appealed to the aid of common sense, as well as of official intelligence, and will here close his remarks. Nothing but a profound conviction of being in the right, could have induced the undersigned to take his first step, in opposition to what is so obviously the President's sincere desire. The undersigned has too great a respect for the judgment of the President, and too little confidence in his own, dogmatically to say, that the President is mistaken, and that the undersigned cannot be so. Happily, if the proposed measure really is essential to any great or good end, it is not in the power of any man, much less of the undersigned, to set himself up successfully against a Chief Magistrate, to whom the country owes so much, far from seeking such a celebrity. The undersigned is prepared to make any personal sacrifice, except an acquiescence in a measure, that he positively believes to be at variance with his obligations to the country, the President, and himself.

In any event, no change can be made in those sentiments of sincere respect and attachment, which will ever be entertained for the President, by his obedient servant.

W. J. DUANE.

From Noah's New York Star.

The untimely and melancholy death of C. C. Cohen, the chemist, produced a great sensation generally, but more particularly among those who knew him, and we are gratified to learn that the liberality of his friends will enable his widow and children to return with comfort to their home and family.

Mr. Cohen, though quite a young man, was an excellent practical chemist, and his readings generally, were varied, scientific, and full of interest; but in matters of religion, he took a singular and extraordinary turn, and from being well educated in the Jewish faith, he became an atheist; and we think we can safely say, almost the only one of that persuasion who, in any change of religion, utterly abandoned and surrendered all belief in the first great cause. Mr. Cohen joined the society of Free Enquirers, and preached atheistical doctrines; and was a correspondent and contributor to their paper; and we now notice this fact, to relate a singular circumstance connected with his writings and death.

It is known that the Rev. Abner Kneeland was recently tried and convicted, in Boston, of atheism, and before sentence, he published a kind of explanation of his creed, which in a great measure softened, if it did not entirely do away with the belief that he was an atheist. This recantation gave great offence to the Free Enquirers generally, but particularly to Mr. Cohen, who assailed him, for so doing, in the columns of the Free Enquirer published in this city.

The words of Mr. Kneeland were— "Hence I am not an atheist but a pantheist; that is, instead of believing that there is no god, I believe, in the abstract, that all is god, and that all power that is, is god, and that there is no power except that which proceeds from god."

In an article, which he signs with his name, Mr. Cohen assails such "jargon," as he called it, and makes this emphatic remark—"For my own part, I should say, I can attach no idea to the word God, and cannot, consequently, believe in him." This was printed on Saturday, February 16, although the paper issues on Sunday, and on Saturday, on the very day that such an avowal was made under the deliberate sanction of his name, he was blown to pieces in his laboratory, while making fulminating powder. His head, we learn, by an understanding among the Free Enquirers, was given to the society for phrenological studies; his arm, which was blown off, has not since, as we are told, been found. Thus his body has gone one way, his head another, and his limb another—scattered we may say to the winds.

Now, philosophers may smile, free thinkers may laugh, and atheists may ridicule the idea of divine interposition or divine vengeance—all have a right to make their comment. We only state the fact, and say what they may, it is a singular coincidence of profession and catastrophe. We never have applied infidelity to an Atheist;—he who does not believe, no matter what rules of faith, is an infidel. We are all infidels in some things, but an Atheist believes in nothing. Our laws, even in this free country, punish certain offences against religion, such as blasphemy, profanity, indecent railings—they punish, because these are offences against society—against public feeling—they are *contra bonos mores*—but we assume the fact that no law should punish a man for being an Atheist, because no human tribunal should assume the power of punishment on a point which belongs to God himself. Besides, if there is danger from infidelity—from open revilings of religion—there is none from Atheism, for converts are seldom made to doctrines against which all Nature cries aloud. We intend no reflection on free inquirers by these observations. We know many of them personally, and know them as worthy men, whom we would trust, who have good feelings and moral principles; and while we look with surprise and regret at their infatuation on this point, we would not abridge a single right which they possess as citizens; to believe, or what they please, so that society and good government are not thereby injured. Poor Co-

hen was a Jew—of all nations on earth to renounce their God—his chosen and favored people—who brought them out of the land of Egypt—from captivity and bondage—who was their cloud by day, and their pillar of fire by night—who gave into their safe keeping the moral law which now governs every civilized nation—He who even now keeps them together as a distinct and separate nation for great objects hereafter. To disclaim and renounce and deny that God, is a most rare and extraordinary instance indeed!—To so live without faith, and die without hope!—to openly deny the existence of God, and in the same moment, as it were, hurried into his presence!

If men cannot believe, will not believe, let them be silent, and not proclaim to the world their heresy with the view of making converts.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen the cholera has just broken out among the poultry. The geese, ducks, chickens, &c. fall down suddenly, and during the evacuation of a milky liquid, they expire. The body immediately turns a deep blue, and all the liver is found diseased. On the frontiers of Poland a murrain prevails among the cattle.

The Russian journal *Svernaya Pchel* gives a collection of instances of extraordinary fecundity in the human species, of which the following are the most remarkable:—In 1755 Jacob Kirilo, a Russian, was the father of 57 children by one wife, all of whom were living. The wife had four children at a birth four times, three children at a birth seven times, and twins ten times. He married a second wife, who had once three children at a birth, and six times was delivered of twins. Fenot Wassiliewitz, of Selija, had a first wife who lay-in 27 times; four times she had four children, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. It is verified by official documents that on the 27th of February, 1762, this Wassiliewitz had had 87 children, of whom 83 were then living.

The French Colony on the river Senegal are carrying on a successful war against the tribes in the neighborhood of their settlements. The approach of the flying artillery produced great consternation, and the negroes fled in every direction before a handful of white troops. Five of their villages of straw huts, constituting the entire kingdom of Walloo, were burnt—also the crops. The negroes, like the American Indians, carry off their dead and wounded.

It appears that the Rev. Edward Irving, who was once run after by "Kings, Lords, and Commons," for his almost superhuman powers of eloquence, as they were then esteemed, has experienced a sad reverse of fortune from the caprice of English credulity. Having been first excommunicated by the presbytery for his extravagances, he has now degenerated into a miserable mountebank, while the members of his congregation are made to exhibit the manifestations of revelation by pretending to speak in an unknown gibberish, the body writhing meanwhile under the contortions of convulsions.

The Ex-Doy of Algiers sailed from Leghorn, avowedly for Alexandria and Mecca, but arrived at Malta, and avowed his intention to take up his residence under the British flag. The French Government sent a vessel of war to watch him, for fear he would go to Algiers and head the Arabs.

A surgeon at Evreux, in France, has lately been condemned to pay 800 frs. damages and 150 frs. pension to a patient whose arm it was found necessary to amputate in consequence of the artery being wounded in bleeding by the bungling practitioner.

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale.—We have seen, says the New York Sun, several new spurious five cent pieces. They may be detected by counting the stars around the head of liberty—as there are but 12. The genuine five cent pieces have 13. The pieces when rubbed between the fingers feel oily, and it is of a darker color than the genuine. They are dated 1833.

The following eloquent appeal to the Vice-President of the United States, (Mr. Van Buren,) was made by Mr. CLAY, a few days since, in the Senate of the U. States:—

"But there is another quarter which possesses sufficient power and influence to relieve the public distresses. In twenty-four hours the Executive branch could adopt a measure which would afford an efficacious and substantial remedy, and re-establish confidence. And those who, in this chamber, support the Administration, could not render a better service than to repair to the Executive Mansion, and placing before the Chief Magistrate the naked and undisguised truth, present upon him to retrace his steps and abandon his fatal experiment. No one, sir, can perform that duty with more propriety than yourself. You can, if you will, induce him to change his course. To you, then, sir, in no unfriendly spirit, but with feelings softened and subdued by the deep distress which pervades every class of our countrymen, I make the appeal."

By your own and personal relations with the President, you maintain with him an intercourse which I neither enjoy nor covet. Go to him and tell him, without exaggeration, but in the language of truth and sincerity, the actual condition of his bleeding country. Tell him it is nearly ruined and undone by the measures which he has been induced to put into operation. Tell him that his experiment in

operating on the nation like the philosopher's experiment upon a convulsed animal, in an exhausted receiver, and that it must expire, in agony, if he does not pause, give it free and sound circulation, and suffer the energies of the people to be revived and restored. Tell him that, in a single city, more than sixty bankruptcies, involving a loss of upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, have occurred. Tell him of the alarming decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business, and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments, which a few short months ago were in active and flourishing operation. Depict to him, if you can find language to portray, the heart-rending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes, cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows, no longer able to earn their bread, and of unfed and unfed orphans, who have been driven, by his policy, out of the busy pursuits in which, but yesterday, they were gaining an honest livelihood. Say to him that, if firmness be honorable, when guided by truth and justice, it is intimately allied to another quality, of the most pernicious tendency, in the prosecution of an erroneous system. Tell him how much more true glory is to be won by retracing false steps, than by blindly rushing on until his country is overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. Tell him of the ardent attachment, the unbounded devotion, the enthusiastic gratitude towards him, so often signally manifested by the American people, and that they deserve at his hands better treatment. Tell him to guard against the possibility of an odious comparison with that worst of the Roman Emperors, who, contemplating with indifference the conflagration of the mistress of the world, regaled himself, during the terrific scene, in the throng of his dancing courtiers: If you desire to secure for yourself the reputation of a public benefactor, describe to him truly the universal distress already produced, and the certain ruin which must ensue from perseverance in his measures. Tell him that he has been abused, deceived, betrayed, by the wicked counsels of unprincipled men around him.

Inform him that all efforts in Congress, to alleviate or terminate the public distress, are paralysed, and likely to prove totally unavailing, from his influence upon a large portion of the members, who are unwilling to withdraw their support, or to take a course repugnant to his wishes and feelings. Tell him that, in his bosom alone, under actual circumstances, does the power abide to relieve the country; and that, unless he opens it to conviction, and corrects the errors of his Administration, no human imagination can conceive, and no human tongue can express, the awful consequences which may follow. Intreat him to pause, and to reflect that there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go, and let him not drive this brave, generous, and patriotic people to madness and despair.

And he concluded as follows:—"If I have deviated from the beaten track of debate in the Senate, my apology must be found in the anxious solicitude which I feel for the condition of the country. And, sir, if I shall have been successful in touching your heart, and exciting in you a glow of patriotism, I shall be most happy. You can prevail upon the President to abandon his ruinous course; and, if you will exert the influence which you possess, you will command the thanks and plaudits of a grateful people."

"The reader should bear in mind, to understand this address, that the President of the Senate is the Vice President of the U. States."

The Cabal, who surround and influence the President in the rash career which threatens the ruin of the country, persuade him that the cause of the public distress is the curtailments of the Bank of the U. States. This we have seen, by the reports of the visiting committees, is the President's answer to all the publications of his fellow citizens for relief. "Go to Biddle," is his unvarying reply. How stands the fact? By an official statement of the Bank, it is shown that its discounts are much greater, in proportion to its deposits, than they were before the deposits were removed.

But here is another fact. By an official statement from the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, in which the public deposits are made, it appears that, notwithstanding the advantage of the Government deposits, it has, since the 14th December, reduced its discounts near half a million of dollars. We have very little doubt that such is also the fact, to a greater or less extent, with the other deposit banks. It is not the Bank of the U. States, merely, that is struck by the measures of the Executive, aimed at it, but it is the public faith that is wounded; that membrane of the body politic, so delicate that the slightest injury to it produces universal paralysis. Every one asks his neighbor, and none of his neighbors can answer his question, what is to come next?

It was announced some days ago that the President had re-nominated to the Senate the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, whose nomination was lately rejected by that body. The National Intelligencer of this morning says:—"We do not doubt that publications in the journals of Richmond and New-York, that the message of the President, conveying the second nomination, was of a strong, and, it is even said, acrimonious character." It is somewhat singular that information of a highly interesting and important nature, in relation to occurrences at the seat of Government, should so often be first made

public in journals published two or three hundred miles from Washington. In the present case, as the intelligence refers to secret proceedings of the Senate, it of course would not have been proper for the Intelligencer to originate the report; but from the manner in which it is mentioned in that paper, we infer that the account given of the Message by the "Spy in Washington"—the Correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer—is substantially correct.

Yesterday [March 13th] the President transmitted to the Senate, a written message, accompanied by a re-nomination of the U. States Bank Directors, that were rejected about two weeks since.—The message gave rise to some warm and animated speeches. I have reason to believe, that a decided majority of the Senate feel that this act of the Executive is new evidence of a fixed determination, in that department, to grasp at all power. In its style and manner, it is highly indecorous towards the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the government. It secretly pretends to treat them with courtesy or respect. It enters into an elaborate defence of the right of the President to call upon the government directors, for such information as to the transactions of the bank, as he may think proper to require. It contends that it is the duty of these directors to furnish such information, when demanded by the Executive. And then avers, that the individuals who are re-nominated have been wrongfully rejected, and requires their confirmation, under the alarming penalty, that he will not nominate any other persons for their station. It threatens an appeal to the people.

The Intelligencer states, further, that the Message has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. It will no doubt give rise to a warm debate in secret session.

In speaking of the re-nomination of the Bank Directors, the New-York Journal of Commerce, we observe, considers the power of the Senate over nominations to office as corresponding with the Negative power of the President over Legislative acts of the two Houses of Congress; and, upon this view of the matter, says:—"A President who exercises the Veto power so freely as General Jackson has done, should not be disobliged if other branches of the Government exercise the same power when the Constitution confers it on them." A moment's consideration would show that the comparison between the two cases will not hold. The power of the Senate is concurrent with that of the President. The "advice and consent" of the Senate are a part of the sanction without which an appointment cannot be made, legally, unless when the Senate is not in session. The Senate is as much a part of the appointing power as the President. In the early action of the Government, indeed, the President actually sat in council with the Senate upon nominations; and, though the inconvenience of that practice caused it to be disused by Gen. Washington, the Senate is still the Council of the President in all matters of Appointment and of Negotiation with Foreign Powers; the Council without whose assent his power in the premises is nugatory. When the President contemns or evades the authority of the Senate in this particular, he violates the spirit of the Constitution, even if he keep within the letter of it.

The veto power of the President, on the other hand, is not an ordinary but an extraordinary power, and is not to be exercised upon the mere will and pleasure of the President, but upon sufficient reasons, which the President is bound to assign to Congress for every such act, and which it is in the power of Congress, if so minded, to over-rule. The President is answerable, therefore, to Congress, for the Veto, when he applies it. The Senate is not in any manner answerable to him, but entirely independent of him, in regard to their share of the power of appointment to office.—*Nat. Int.*

It is said, that Gen. Jackson has resolved to continue Mr. Taney in his present appointment, without nominating him to the Senate. We think it likely—but what becomes of the Constitution? If the President has forgotten that there is such an instrument, it is not probable that the Senate or the people have—and if he presume to discard the power of the Senate in making appointments, another election of representatives by the people will bring him to the bar of that body on an impeachment. He dare not proceed one step further in his assumptions of unconstitutional power, without kindling a flame in the country that all his authority cannot extinguish.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

It is stated by a gentleman from Cincinnati, that the large factories at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, have been compelled to suspend operations, and discharge their hands, and that a few days ago an army of 600 were without employment or the means of subsistence. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says,—"We learn that the President of the United States refused to give audience to the highly respectable committee of cabinet-makers and furnishers, sent from this city. This is a new move on the chess-board—the President of the United States refusing to see the people!!"

We have at last found an infallible remedy for a day's sore throat, that ought to entitle us still more to their favor and good will—Encircle it closely, yet tenderly, with a shirt sleeve, and be sure that you have an arm in it!—*N. York Constellation.*

Accounts from India state that there had been 30,000 deaths from cholera, at Lucknow, within a short time.

Cure for Somnambulism.—A French author mentions a certain cure for Somnambulism, which we do not recollect to have seen alluded to by any other writer. He cites a number of cases, where the remedy was applied, and was completely successful. Among others, he speaks of a girl who was in the habit of bathing every night, while asleep, in the Seine. This coming to the ears of her father, he provided himself with a good cowskin, and one night after she had performed her customary ablution, he seized her, and applied the remedy so severely, as to awaken her. The poor girl, smarting with the pain, was also dreadfully terrified at finding herself almost naked at midnight in the streets of Paris, and was never known to be guilty of sleep walking again!

He also relates an instance of a French gentleman, who being also a somnambulist, frequently got up in his sleep and danced a hornpipe with astonishing agility.—Once while travelling, he stopped at a Hotel, where all the rooms being occupied, he was obliged to sleep in a chamber with a coachman, to whom he related his agile propensities, and expressed a hope that his companion would not be disturbed, if during the night he should be attacked with a fit of somnambulism.

"O no!" said the coachman, "for I am frequently troubled with an infirmity somewhat similar. I often rise in my sleep, and fancy my horses stuck fast in a quagmire, seize my whip, and lay about me with all my strength—and if I should disturb you during the night, I hope you will excuse me." In the night the gentleman got up in his sleep and began to dance en corps. The coachman also got up, seized his whip, and exercised it so well upon the defenceless body of his lively countryman, that he screamed with pain and agony, capered higher than ever, and at length awoke, terrified almost to death! He was never known to dance in sleep afterwards.

Boston Jour.

The German journals have some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually by one thousandth part of that distance, and they argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and loss of fertility by the earth, is to be attributed solely to this circumstance.—In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and that it will then be covered with eternal ice, in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn. No credit has hitherto been given to a tradition of the ancient Egyptians, and Chinese, according to which those people formerly saw the sun's disc almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun at double of what it is seen in our days. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observations of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates which they have transmitted to us.

The Ladies vs. Tobacco.—The tobacco chewers of New Haven appear to be up to their ears in trouble. The Ladies of the city assembled not long since, and formed themselves into a society, agreeing to hold no communion with any gentleman who indulged in the use of tobacco.

MR. WEBSTER'S PROJECT.—Mr. Webster, on Wednesday last, introduced his promised bill for renewing or extending the charter of the Bank of the United States. Its chief provisions are 1st.—The extension of the charter for six years, leaving to Congress the power of establishing any other bank after the expiration of the present term, or the 4th March, 1836. 2nd.—All public moneys accruing after the passage of the Act, to be deposited in the Bank, and Congress to withdraw them when it deems proper, by joint resolution. 3rd.—The Bank to pay the Government an annuity of \$200,000 in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by the act. 4th.—The suppression of all notes of the Bank under twenty dollars.

It is not difficult to predict the fate of the bill. It may probably pass the Senate, with modifications—may possibly pass the House without essential change—but will not be approved by the Executive.

But it seems that the bill was at once opposed by Mr. Leigh, the new Senator from Virginia, who is so prominent in his opposition to the present administration, and who has declared himself averse, on constitutional grounds, to the re-charter of the Bank, for any time whatever.

Balt. Gaz.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, was held on Monday, the 17th inst. for the purpose of determining whether they should retain the government deposits or not.—The result was somewhat singular—or rather plural. The two parties amicably separated, and two meetings were held simultaneously, in different rooms of the building, at one of which resolutions were adopted instructing the Directors to return the Deposites, and at the other resolutions requesting them to continue to execute their contract with the Secretary of the Treasury. Which was "the real Simon Pure" no one can tell, as "both claim majorities;" but the following resolutions, passed by the meeting in favor of retaining the deposits, present the questions of expediency in such a light as may possibly induce the other party to be content with a mere expression of opinion—particularly when they reflect

upon the "decided advantage to the community":—

Resolved, That in that opinion of this meeting, a large deposit of \$1,000,000, whether public or private, is of decided advantage to the Bank and the community—to the Bank, because it will yield a certain interest of \$10,000 per annum, being 4 per cent. upon the whole capital—to the community, because it will enable the Bank to extend additional facilities to the trading interest.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates the idea of withdrawing so large an amount from the use of this community, and giving it to a sister city, and the consequent loss of the interest which would otherwise be disbursed among ourselves and which will incontestably be the case if the contract with the Secretary of the Treasury be rescinded.

The U. States Gazette says that the meeting drew together a vast number of persons—great excitement prevailed throughout the afternoon—an immense crowd filled the street in front of the bank—the great press of the people in the upper rooms and entry of the bank rendered any proceeding almost impossible—and persons in the room were shouting "hurrah for Jackson!" and "down with the directors!" &c.

This augurs badly for the result of the town-meeting to be held in Philadelphia to-morrow.

According to the probable rumors concerning the tenor of the President's message to the Senate, in which he re-nominated the Government Bank Directors who had been rejected, the alternative has been offered to that body of adopting the persons, whom he had nominated, or none at all. Thus the constitutional share of the Senate in the appointing power is materially abridged.—"The office shall be left vacant, unless you confirm my first nomination." If any new facts or considerations presented themselves after the rejection of the Government Directors, the re-nomination might be deemed warrantable. But that did not happen; the Senate have been reminded, to re-consider their verdict as a jury are sometimes by a judge. The Senate cannot, consistently with their oath to support the Constitution, yield to the President's pretension; nor consistently with their rights and dignity, can they ratify in any degree or manner the rebuke and assumption of superiority which his proceeding implies.

Nat. Gaz.

What the Senate can or cannot, will or will not, do, in the case referred to in the above paragraph, we are not able to say. But, as far as the Public are concerned in the question, we protest against its being placed upon a false issue, as has been attempted; we observe, by the party presses and by party writers, The Senate did not, in the first instance, reject these four Government Directors, as is pretended, merely for having made written Reports to the President, when required by him to do so; nor will that, we are persuaded, be the only ground taken now in that body, in opposition to their re-nomination. The Senate, we have no doubt, saw very good reason to believe, first, that the persons again nominated to be Directors of the Bank of the U. States on the part of the Government, were deadly enemies of the institution, and could not see any very marked propriety, therefore, in placing its interests in their hands.—Would you place the lamb under the protection of the wolf, or domiciliate the hawk in your dovecote? The Senate doubtless saw, secondly, abundant evidence that the aforesaid Rejected had been busy, from the moment of the adjournment of the last Congress, in co-operation with others, high and low, in the design of finding some pretence for the Executive to disregard the vote of the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of the expressive branch of the Legislature, and the understood will of the other branch. In short, we suppose, that the Rejected (now re-nominated) were found to have been a little too closely connected with the K. C. from whom they received instructions, and to whom they made their reports, long anterior to any of those reports of theirs to the Executive which have been transmitted to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as his Reasons for removing the public money from where it was at least safe. How could the Senate repose any further confidence in these individuals, when it found them acting as mere instruments of party, and in that capacity disclosing to their political associates matters which, upon every consideration of delicacy, and every principle of usage, they were bound to have kept to themselves?—*Nat. Int.*

When the Steamboat "William Penn" was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday afternoon, some of the men-passengers immediately sprung into the small boat, cut her loose, and landed themselves on shore without a wet foot, LEAVING ALL THE LADIES (it is understood the cook, a female, jumped on board without invitation) to seek the best means of safety they could find, and in some instances to perish in the attempt to save themselves. And while these same men were quietly on shore exulting in the success of their experiment, THE LADIES were compelled to spring from the burning wreck into mud and water up to the waist, and to be literally dragged through it to the shore, but not by the heroes of the boat, they "had no heart in the matter," beyond their own safety; and had the bearing of the gentlemen on board been of the same gallant and humane character, the destruction of life must have been much more awful.

These remarks are made without a personal knowledge of the authors of that "deed of noble daring," and only to endeavor to fix upon it strongly the seal of public reprobation, that men may reflect that however imperative they may consider

the law of self-preservation, its voice can be listened to only when every effort to save the life of a fellow being shall have been made in vain. But when that being is a female, entitled, under all circumstances of danger and distress, to assistance and protection, it exhibits a degree of craven-heartedness rarely witnessed, to abandon her perhaps to certain destruction, when an effort to save remains within the power of man.

Philad. Adv.

The Public is informed, by the Official paper of yesterday, that the President of the U. States has declined receiving any more Committees; declaring "that he would respond to any inquiries the Committee might make in writing, if submitted to him in writing—but he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against in this way, for the future." This reply is said to have been given by the President to Mr. Warram, the Representative from Pennsylvania, in the case of a Committee of Philadelphia manufacturers which he proposed to introduce.

Nat. Int.

Correspondence of the Philad. Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 17th, 1834.
Dear Sir—The following bill, in relation to the call of a convention for ascertaining the sentiments of the people of this commonwealth, on the subject of alterations in the constitution of the State, has been reported in the House of Representatives, by the Judiciary Committee.

Section 1. Be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards and districts in this commonwealth, at the next general election, to receive tickets from the citizens thereof qualified to vote at such general elections, and to deposit them in a proper box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled with the word "Convention," and within the words "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and folded, delivered and received in the usual manner.

Section 2. The said election shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections in this commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the calling of a convention, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made out shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Speaker of the Senate, which shall be by one of the said judges delivered to the Sheriff with the other returns required by law to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same therewith, and the Speaker of the Senate shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of the two houses of the legislature, on the second Tuesday of December next.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit a copy of this act to the commissioners of each county in the state, who, on the receipt of the same, shall publish it at the expense of the county, at least once a week for six successive weeks; in two or more newspapers printed in the said county, and the Sheriff of each county in the proclamation to be by him published of the holding of the next general election, shall give notice that voters will be given for or against the calling of a convention as aforesaid.

The Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky have adjourned. That of Pennsylvania has as well so, for it is plain—it has become, indeed, grievously and painfully manifest that a prolonged session will do no good, and there is cause to apprehend that it may do harm! Where now are the hopes and prospects which so much flattered and cheered us at its commencement! The Treasury is exhausted—our means and resources are cut off, and our public works and improvements are suspended; and what is still worse, there seems to be a determination on the part of a majority at least, of our representatives, to approve and sanction that ruinous policy which has destroyed public confidence, and cut off our supplies! And all this is to be done and suffered, to prove that partisans in these days, hold the obligation of political allegiance, to be superior and paramount importance to the general good and public welfare.

We perfectly agree with the above opinion of the Pittsburg Statesman, and think that our legislature ought to adjourn. They are spending in vain, money which the State has not got to spare. Instead of consulting on the welfare of the State, the House of Representatives have instituted one committee to investigate Masonry, and another to investigate Anti-Masonry!—in getting up of which we are told in the papers, that Mr. Such-a-one delivered a most able and thrilling speech, and Mr. Such-a-one made an eloquent appeal, &c. &c. What! whilst the credit of the state is in jeopardy—her unfinished works falling into ruin—her citizens taxed, and embarrassed in all their pecuniary affairs—instead of endeavoring to devise ways and means to remedy these evils, her Legislature is tilting at each other about masonry and anti-masonry! Such trifling is unpardonable, and the instigators of it, richly deserve the execration of the people.—Frank. Rep.

The price of Flour at Alexandria, from the wagons a few days ago, was Three Dollars and Seventy-seven cents per barrel!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 24, 1834.

The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was \$4 25.—Cloverseed, \$4 and \$4 12.

Public Meeting of the People.

CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY, LOOK AT THIS!

A meeting, without distinction of party, of all those who are in favor of a sound currency, opposed to the arbitrary assumption of unconstitutional powers by the President, and favorable to extending the Charter of the Bank of the U. States, and thereby retrieving public credit by removing the cause of the existing pressure and distress, is requested to be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 5th of April next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Citizens! now is the time for action!! The rod of the oppressor is on you!!!

AROUSE, AND RESCUE YOUR LIBERTY FROM THE OPPRESSOR'S GRASP!!

MANY.

The Anti-Bank meeting held at the Court-house on Saturday last, was much smaller, we understand, than is generally convened by the Party. The resolutions not having been furnished us, we know not their purport; but we presume they echo "MONSTER!"

Melancholy Incident.—On Tuesday last, a child of Mr. John Wilson, of Mountjoy township, was drowned in a spring near the house. He had a small bucket with him; and it was supposed, he had been lifting water from the spring, when he lost his balance, and fell into the water. He had been absent nearly an hour, when his untimely end was discovered. All attempts to resuscitate him were ineffectual. He was in the 3d year of his age, and named Richard Rush.

A resolution has passed both Houses of our Legislature, fixing the time of adjournment on the 15th of April next.

Mr. KEATING, of Philadelphia, has resigned his situation as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in our Legislature; and T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, of Franklin, has been appointed in his room.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, took place on Wednesday last. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 52 gentlemen; amongst whom we notice the names of Mr. Wm. McPHERSON, son of Mr. John B. McPHERSON, of this borough; and of Mr. JOHN OSWALD, formerly of this place.

"A Citizen," in the last Compiler, has been pleased to make allusions to us in the usual "slang" he is in the habit of putting forth in private—such as Biddle's collar-men, mercenary minions, British Bank, bribed printers, monied aristocracy, &c. &c. We have no interest in the Bank, either as a stockholder or borrower, neither has any one with whom we have any concern—we are in favor of a Bank, because we believe it necessary to regulate the currency of the country, and facilitate the operations of government; and because there happen to be other persons in favor of the same measure; that surely can be no good reason why we should change our opinions. The writer may rest assured, that we have just as much respect for his printed opinions, as we have for those he utters in private, and no more; how much that is, he well knows. He is also welcome to do this paragraph, if he pleases, a "waspyish editorial"—such small matters we pass by without regarding them.

A public meeting of citizens of different parties, has been held at Pittsburg, with a view of forming an association, merging all present party distinctions, and forming a new party, based upon the support of the Constitution and the Laws; a Sound Currency; a Protecting Tariff; a great system of Internal Improvement; and a system of General Education.—Such a party we should be pleased to see every where, which would unite all the present elements of opposition to misrule, that are now weakened by separation into different parties. In such a party, all could harmonize for the common good.—We hope our friends in Pittsburg may succeed in their project; and disseminate the same principle throughout the State. We would go heart and hand with it here.

A meeting was held in York a few days since, at which resolutions were passed, approving of the course of the Administration relative to the Bank, &c.—They were presented to the Senate of the U. States on Monday last, by the Vice President; and gave rise to an animated debate, which lasted until late in the evening, when they were rejected by the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20.

It appears that the language of the resolutions was such of a character, as to be highly disrespectful and personal towards individual Senators, although it had been much softened before presentation. Amongst other matters, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER was charged in them with being bribed by the Bank. We are glad to find the Senate having a proper regard for its dignity, and treating such indecent and vulgar abuse as it deserves, by refusing to receive the resolutions.

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We have seen an article copied into at least one paper from the "National Banner," filled with the most vulgar abuse of the Governor of Pennsylvania.—However we may differ in opinion with Mr. Wolf as to the propriety of his late message, we can scarcely speak in measured terms of the article alluded to. It is disgraceful alike to its author and its publisher. The public acts of a public officer are the property of the people, and it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to investigate them. But when the press descends to low and scurrilous abuse, it should meet the reprehension of every reputable citizen.

On Tuesday last, the Senate of this State negatived Mr. Boyd's resolutions in favor of the U. S. Bank, and opposed to the removal of the Deposites—22 to 10! The following is the vote: YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Breck, Fullerton, Hassinger, Hays, Hibbsman, Jackson, Mecklin, Robinson and Smith, 10. NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Cunningham, Dickey, Fore, Geiger, Hopkins, Kern, Klingensmith, Krebs, McCollough, Mathews, MIDDLECOFF, Packer, Penrose, Petriken, Read, Rogers, Sangston, Swicker, Swoever, Taylor and Ringland, Speaker, 22.

Five buildings were destroyed by fire in Harrisburg on the night of the 14th inst. and considerable personal property lost.

The different divisions of the Pennsylvania canal are now in successful operation—more than one month in advance of the New York canals. There is now an uninterrupted line of communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

The United States Gazette says—"We learn from a friend, that Gold has been discovered within the last week, in several locations in the county of York, by CALVIN MASON, Esq. and JOHN FISHER, M. D. of the borough of York."

Mr. SOUTHWARD delivered a discourse in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Tuesday evening last, on the professional life and character of Mr. WIRT.

It appears that there are about three hundred and twenty-five officers in the Custom-house at New-York, paid by the Government, whose joint compensation is \$340,000, besides, very probably, some perquisites.

A dreadful disaster happened a short time since, in a coal-mine near Aix-la-chapelle, Europe. The water came suddenly into the mine, and sixty workmen lost their lives, thirty-four of whom were fathers of families.

The Scarlet Fever has been raging with great violence for some time, in Cambria county, in this State. One instance of its mortality is given. A Mr. Noon had four children, two girls and two boys, who were seized with the fever. On the 1st, two died; on the 3d, one; and on the 4th, one—thus rendering the parents childless, in the course of four days. None but those who have mourned the loss of children, can duly feel the pang of such a bereavement.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the young men of Philadelphia, was held on the 4th inst. at which very spirited resolutions were adopted, and a committee of Safety of 30 persons appointed. They appear to be in earnest in Philadelphia. The following are two of their resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the will of one man which now rules the nation; that such rule is monarchy; and that to such rule, "the free and the brave" will never submit.

Resolved, That it does not become freemen to approach the footstool of an autocrat with humble petitions—let them demand by their delegates a hearing at the Bar of the Legislature Halls, and meet their representatives face to face.

A delegation of young men were appointed to proceed to Washington.

An arrival from London brings dates to the 8th ult. They contain nothing of much interest. The civil war still continues in Spain and Portugal; and the result in both countries still very uncertain.

The largest meeting ever held in this country took place in Philadelphia on Thursday last. FIFTY THOUSAND is the lowest estimate made. The different trades had their banners and badges. We have only time to say, that their resolutions breathe a spirit of unbroken determination to defend their rights against usurpation. Delegates were appointed to a convention at Harrisburg in May. Notwithstanding the immense assemblage, perfect order was observed. No attempt was made, as was feared, by the friends of the administration to disturb them; they found "the better part of valor was discretion."

Mr. WEBSTER, on presenting a Memorial to the Senate on Tuesday last from the city of Boston, signed by 6811 independent voters, made the following remark:—"This paper, sir, Mr. Webster said, proceeded from a place not altogether obscure—not altogether unknown in the history of the U. States. It came from the people of Boston, assembled in the Faneuil Hall: it came from those walls in which the earliest accents of independence rang—from under that roof beneath which our young American Liberty shook her wings, ere she went forth to fly over a thousand hills, and to proclaim independence to three millions of souls. It was sent by those, and the sons of those, who, in that same place, in '74, '75, and '79, heard the voices of Otis, of Warren, and of Hancock, and who gave to those distinguished speakers as much impulse as they received from them."

Mr. SPRAGUE also alluded to the first blow for independence—spoke of Bunker's hill, Concord and Lexington—"where the blood of our fathers called to their descendants—"Sons, scorn to be slaves!" where that flag was first unfurled, which has since floated in proud triumph, over every wave, and against every foe; in that Faneuil Hall, where the voice of the Adamses, the Hancocks, and the Otises, first breathed into the country the breath of life"—and adds the following very significant remark:—"It was from the same source, it was under the same roof, as has been so well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that memorials, protests, and petitions, were transmitted to the British Parliament. Those memorials, protests, and petitions, denounced, at that time, an act of political power, seizing their money without their consent, or the consent of their representatives. The memorials, protests, and petitions sent to the British Parliament were condemned. He trusted that a different fate awaited those which were now sent to Congress. The memorials had come hither because they thought that they lived; or ought to live, under a Government of Laws. They have come here with faith in law, and in the National Legislature, and ask for relief and for redress. It had been remarked, that they did not go to the Executive Mansion, they did not pass by the Halls of Congress, to lay their complaints at the feet of the Executive. They believed that the Executive had no right to interfere; and the manner in which the other Committees who had come hither, were treated by the Chief Magistrate, had prevented them from exposing themselves to similar treatment. Their behaviour to the Chief Magistrate in the city of Boston, shows that they knew not how to respect the official dignities of the country: their refusal now to go to him, shows that they know how to respect themselves."

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There is a spirit stirring among the people, excited by the assumption of power by the President, which will, unless a change of course in this particular be adopted by the Executive, increase to a height which would be lamentable.—There is a spirit of liberty still in the country that cannot be repressed. God grant that, in our day, no conflict may arise between the people and the Government—it would hurry our Republic to an untimely grave!

Pennsylvania Legislature.
The Internal Improvement bill is now under discussion in the House of Representatives.

The bill to graduate the price of unpatented Lands passed the House, 54 to 20, on the 15th, and was sent to the Senate. The bill for the appointment of a High Constable in Gettysburg, has passed both Houses.

Supreme Court.—A bill to consolidate the Lancaster and Chambersburg districts of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg and to abolish the Circuit Courts, passed the House on Wednesday, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill from the House to provide for a general system of Education by common schools passed the Senate on the 15th, 21 to 3. Some amendments have been made by the Senate but not such as to change the general features of the bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Stevens from the committee appointed for that purpose, made a report on the subject of Freemasonry, accompanied by a bill to prevent extra-judicial oaths. Two thousand copies in English and one thousand in German were ordered to be printed.

Warlike preparations in France.—On Monday, Feb. 3, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and, retracting all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men and 78,230 horses. This, of course, excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the ministers of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 2,500,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean.

Demands like these are strangely at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speech on opening the Chamber.

The Cholera again.—The Richmond Compiler of Thursday states that the Cholera has again broken out in New Orleans. The fact is stated on the authority of a letter from that city, to a citizen of Richmond.

We publish to-day [says the National Intelligencer] as much of the Senate Debate of Monday, on the subject of the proceedings of a Public Meeting at York, in Pennsylvania, as our Reporters have been able to prepare; as much indeed, as we are able to find room for. The Senate refused to receive this paper, the reader will perceive, on two grounds: first, because it was mutilated before it was laid before the Senate; and, secondly, because it was not only coarse and disrespectful in its language towards individual members of the Senate, but contained gross insinuations of corruption against members of both Houses of Congress. It is well, doubtless, that such ebullitions of party fury and personal invective should be signally rebuked, as has been in this instance. Had we been advisers, however, a different course had, perhaps, been pursued with this libellous paper. It should have been referred to a Committee with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the truth of the aspersions imprudently cast upon the Senator from Massachusetts and others. The libellers should have been compelled to stand forth, prove their words, or be branded with the mark of infamy for having insulted the Senate with foul falsehood. The Senator from Massachusetts, however, may console himself when traduced by the authors of these proceedings. He is in enviable company. These proceedings originate in the same quarter in which, two years ago, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States and his associates were basely accused of a conspiracy with Mr. CLAY, Mr. SERGEANT, and the lamented WIRT, to decide the Cherokee case upon party grounds.

It is time, we have said, that those libellers should be rebuked who cloak their slanders under the cover of public meetings, and public motives.

THE U. S. SENATE.
We begin to tremble not alone for the privileges, but for the very existence of our Senate. This is the most important branch of our government. It is not merely, as our state Senates, a body of older men, farther removed from popular caprice—but a barrier—the only ordinary one in our government—of the rights of the States from the aggressions of the aggregate mass of the nation. The Senate is the safe-guard of the people's freedom—when that is gone—ALL IS GONE.

It is already stripped of most of its power. The constitution gave it a co-ordinate share in the appointing power—it has it no longer. It is no longer a check on the executive—but a mere shadow, a perfect mockery. But its very existence is now menaced. We find the following in the government paper:—"In this way, not only the other powers of the government can, by this federal construction of the doctrine, be set at defiance—but the people be burdened with the maintenance of the 'honorable Senate here, for bank purposes, thro' the dog-days, and indeed, till, like a Rump Parliament of old, they become the scoff and scorn of the country."

The French Academy of Sciences have awarded a gold medal to M. Galy Cazal, a professor in the Royal College at Verceil, for a discovery which, it is said, will give perfect security against the bursting of steam-engine-boilers.

Bituminous coal of good quality has been found in Perry county, Pa. It is believed that large quantities may be mined.

MARRIED.
On the 29th inst. by the Rev. F. Rutledge, Mr. Daniel Gilbert, to Miss Lydia Young—both of Mountjoy township.
On the 18th inst. by the Rev. E. Hiner, Mr. Michael Holman, of Taney-Town, to Miss Lydia A. Smith, of Emmisburg, Md.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. Elias Harbaugh, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Elizabeth Eyer, of this county.

Piano Forte.
FOR SALE, a new and superior Piano Forte, of Mr. Joseph Hisky's manufacture, Baltimore, of elegant finish. For strength and sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and faithfulness of workmanship, it is unsurpassed by any made in this country; and one of his select, of the kind. It can be seen at Mr. Harper's. March 24.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL RODE, deceased, late of Franklin township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next. And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. HENRY WITMOR, Adm'r. March 24.

Notice is hereby Given,
To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on Monday the 28th day of April next, viz:
The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Myers, deceased.
The account of Jacob Wolf, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Noll, deceased.
The account of John Beecher, one of the Executors of the Estate of John Chambers, deceased.
The account of Ezekiah Houghlin, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. Helmas Houghlin, deceased.
The account of David Shultz and Peter Overdeer, Administrators de bonis non of the Estate of William Sturgeon, dec'd.
JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24, 1834.

ATTENTION!
Gettysburg Guards!
YOU will parade, in front of the Court-house, on Saturday the 5th of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. precisely, in summer uniform, with arms, &c. in complete order. R. MARTIN, O. S. March 24.

Grand Jury—April Term.
Mountjoy—James McIlhenny, Esq. Francis Allison, Wm. Gulden.
Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe.
Reading—John Tudor, J. Baublitz.
Germany—Henry Kohlhouse, Amos Lefever, Ephraim Swope, Alfred Cole.
Tyrone—Jonas Yetis, J. Brame, jr.
Hamilton—Valentine Fickes.
Mountpleasant—Henry Sanders.
Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Peter Mickle, jr. Daniel Mickle, of D. Cumberland—Emanuel Pitzer, Andrew Walker.
Berwick—John Snestinger, George Baugher.
Huntington—James McElwee, Esq. Latimore—Christian Picking.
Gettysburg—John Brown.

General Jury—April Term.
Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, Bernhart Gilbert, Esq.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, D. Geisselman, John Bucher, Jacob Smith, George Ickes.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Knox, John G. Kerr.
Huntington—Jacob Funk, Jonas John, Thomas Bowers.
Mellen—Henry Walter, Jonas Road, Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bushey, John Stenour.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Esq. Abraham Picking.
Tyrone—John Staly, Nicholas Dietrich, John Brame, Philip Grop.
Latimore—Caleb Beals, John Fickel.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, D. Wills, Esq. William Paxton.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, Martin Hall, Joseph Hill, Jacob Waybright.
Mountjoy—Jas. Mellrain, John Horner, Jr. Silas M. Horner.
Conowingo—John Lilly, Martin Clunk, Jacob Dellone.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Ludwick Stady, Joseph Fink, Enoch Lefever, John Weikert, Esq.
Cumberland—Peter Fry.
Straban—Wm. Gilliland.
Reading—Francis Fickes, Joseph J. Kahn.

Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith.

SWAIN'S PANACEA.
FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, May 20.

Letters received at Quebec on the 3d inst. mention the loss, with all hands on board, of the ship Henry Brougham, for Ross, in Ireland, from that place.

resolves was not asked by the House of Delegates; and a very good reason the House had for not asking it. The Resolves would have been negatived in the Senate, in all probability, by an unanimous vote.—Nab. Int.

Maryland.—In the House of Delegates of this State, on Friday last, Resolutions were passed, by a vote of 38 to 36, (six members absent) approving the course of the Executive in opposing a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, &c. &c.

The concurrence of the Senate in these

resolves was not asked by the House of Delegates; and a very good reason the House had for not asking it. The Resolves would have been negatived in the Senate, in all probability, by an unanimous vote.—Nab. Int.

BEAUTIFUL CONTRAST.

The following happy contrast is from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney:—
 "Man might be initiated into the varieties and mysteries of needle-work, taught to have patience with the feebleness and waywardness of infancy, and to steal with noiseless steps around the chamber of the sick; and the woman might be instructed to contend for the palm of science, to pour forth eloquence in Senates, or to 'wade through fields of slaughter to the throne.' Yet revolvings of the soul would attend this violence to nature, this abuse of physical and intellectual energy; while the beauty of social order would be defaced, and the fountain of earth's felicity broken up."
 We arrive, then, at the conclusion, that the sexes are unequal for different spheres, and constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by Him who bids the oak brave the fury of the tempest, and the Alpine flower lean its cheek on the bosom of eternal snows. But disparity does not imply inferiority. The high places of the earth, with all their pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition, or to the grasp of power; yet those who pass with faithful and unspangled zeal through their humble round of duty, are not unnoticed by the "Great Taskmaster's eye," and their endowments, though accounted poverty among men, may prove durable riches in the kingdom of heaven."

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ORATION.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
Phrenokomian Society of Pennsylvania College,
 At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by
IRON JOHN BIRD,
 For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
 Gettysburg, March 17.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the
 Apothecary and Drug Store of the
 subscriber:—
 White Cabbage Seed,
 Early Washington Pea,
 " Blood Turnip Beet,
 " Paris White Onions,
 " Scarlet Radish,
 " White Salad,
 White Flake Turnip,
 Large Green Cucumber.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
 March 17.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second
 Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania
 Militia, are required to be paraded
 and trained, as follows, viz.:
 In Companies, on Monday the 5th day
 of May next, at such places as their
 Commanding Officers may direct.
 In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The
 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on
 Monday the 12th; the 2d do. of do., on
 Tuesday the 13th; the 1st Battalion of
 the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the
 14th; the 2d do. of do., on Thursday the
 15th; the 1st Battalion of the 88th Regi-
 ment, on Friday the 16th; and the 2d
 do. of do., on Saturday the 17th days of
 May next: unless the Commanding Of-
 ficers shall direct Regimental Trainings
 instead thereof.
 The York and Adams County Liberty
 Battalion, the American Union Bat-
 talion, and the Conowingo Battalion of
 York and Adams Counties, will meet for
 drill and inspection, at such time and
 place as the Commanding Officers may
 direct.
 The Volunteers within the bounds of
 the Brigade, not attached to the Bat-
 talions, will meet with the Militia for drill
 and inspection.
 The Appeals—For the Militia, on
 Monday the 9th day of June next; for
 the Volunteers, on Monday the 3d day
 of November next.
SAMUEL E. HALL,
 Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div.
 Pennsylvania Militia.
 March 17.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in full uniform, on
 Saturday the 12th of April next,
 precisely at 11 o'clock, at the house of
 Mr. Nicholas Moritz—each member pro-
 vided with 8 blank cartridges.
 By order, **JOHN EYLER, O. S.**
 March 17.

VENDUE.

ON Thursday the 27th inst. will be
 exposed to Public Sale, by the sub-
 scribers, at the late residence of JOHN
 BLACK, deceased, in Cumberland town-
 ship,
HORSES,
 Horned Cattle,
 SHEEP AND HOGS,
 Ploughs, Harrows, and a great variety of
 other Farming Utensils, and Household
 Furniture.
 Sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given,
 and terms made known by
GEORGE KERR, & Co. Ex'rs.
 March 10.

NOTICE.

Trustee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an habitual drunkard, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
 March 10.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is closing the Sale of his Stock of
MERCHANDISE,
 at Public Auction. It consists of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
 Glass, Queens, Hard, and Stone Ware,
 A Large Assortment of BOOKS,
 Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crocks, &c. &c.
 Sales to commence as follows, viz:—
 On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday
 evenings, at 6 o'clock, and on Saturday
 afternoon, at 1 o'clock, during each week,
 until the first of April, or until all is sold.
 A liberal credit will be given; and as the
 sales will be positive, Bargains may be
 expected. He hopes his friends and the
 public will attend.
 Towards the end of this month, he
 will dispose of his Household and
 Kitchen Furniture. Particulars made
 known in time.
JACOB SNIDER,
 Emmitsburg, March 3.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere
 thanks to his friends and the public
 generally, for the liberal encourage-
 ment he has received, and takes this me-
 thod of informing the Public, that he has
 on hand, and is now finishing,
 AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
**PLAIN AND FANCY
 CHAIRS,**
 Warranted to be of the best materials,
 and superior workmanship; at his old
 Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south
 of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those
 wishing to purchase can at all times be
 supplied with

Cabinet-Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
 his Friends and the Public in gen-
 eral, that he continues the above business,
 in all its various branches. at his Shop
 near Mummalsburg, where he has on
 hand, & will manufacture to order, the best
FURNITURE
 of all descriptions, such as first-rate and
 well-finished Sideboards, Bureaus, Cup-
 boards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles, or
 any thing else in the Cabinet-making line.
 So come, one and all—married and un-
 married—and supply yourselves with
 work made out of the best seasoned ma-
 terials by good workmen.
 One part of my trade I would not for-
 get to mention—that having a good
HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead,
 I am prepared to make

COFFINS.

at a moment's warning, should it any
 time become necessary.
 Neither would I forget to return my
 sincere thanks to the public for the lib-
 eral support I have received the past year,
 and hope, by strict attention to business,
 and a desire to render satisfaction, still to
 merit and receive a like encouragement.
JOHN STAMBAUGH.
 March 10.

Cabinet-Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
 his Friends and the Public in gen-
 eral, that he continues the above busi-
 ness, in all its various branches, at his
 Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's
 Tavern—entrance from the alley.
His Furniture Room is
 one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern,
 on Baltimore-street, where he has on
 hand, and will manufacture to order, the
 best
FURNITURE,
 of all descriptions, such as
 Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,
 CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,
 CRADLES,
 and every thing in his line, on the most
 moderate terms, and in the most fashion-
 able manner.
 The encouragement he has heretofore
 received, has exceeded his highest ex-
 pectations; and he hopes, by a strict at-
 tention to business, to merit and receive
 a continuance of the public favor.
 All kinds of Country Produce, or even
CASH, will be received in exchange for
 Furniture.
 He is also prepared with a hand-
 some **HEARSE** for the conveyance of
 the dead, and will attend, with great
 promptness, to the making of
COFFINS.
 He invites the Public to call at his
 Furniture Room, and examine the articles
 he has on hand; and if he has not any
 thing suited exactly to their taste, he will
 manufacture such as they may desire,
 promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.
L. SHARP,
 Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
 his Friends and the Public in gen-
 eral, that he continues the above busi-
 ness, in all its various branches, at his
 Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's
 Tavern—entrance from the alley.

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 Tavern—entrance from the alley.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
 his Friends and the Public in gen-
 eral, that he continues the above business,
 in all its various branches. at his Shop
 near Mummalsburg, where he has on
 hand, & will manufacture to order, the best
FURNITURE
 of all descriptions, such as first-rate and
 well-finished Sideboards, Bureaus, Cup-
 boards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles, or
 any thing else in the Cabinet-making line.
 So come, one and all—married and un-
 married—and supply yourselves with
 work made out of the best seasoned ma-
 terials by good workmen.
 One part of my trade I would not for-
 get to mention—that having a good
HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead,
 I am prepared to make

COFFINS.

at a moment's warning, should it any
 time become necessary.
 Neither would I forget to return my
 sincere thanks to the public for the lib-
 eral support I have received the past year,
 and hope, by strict attention to business,
 and a desire to render satisfaction, still to
 merit and receive a like encouragement.
JOHN STAMBAUGH.
 March 10.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
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List of Circuit Court Jurors.

Huntington—Wm. Gardner, David
 Nickle, Harman Wiernman, Levi Miller,
 Jr. John Elliott, Daniel Fickes, sen. Da-
 vid Larew.
 Tyrone—George Delap, John Stude-
 baker, John Hages, Thomas McCreary.
 Strasburg—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster,
 John Eckenrode, Daniel Harman, Jr.
 Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.
 Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Jacob Bush-
 ey, Henry Albert.
 Hagerstown—Joel Hendricks, William
 Dietrick, Conrad Plank, Samuel Diehl,
 John Elbert.
 Borough—David McCreary, John Ag-
 new.
 Lattimore—Samuel Burkholder, Jr. W.
 Gardner, George Paup.
 Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff,
 Joseph Rider, Henry Herring, Philip
 Kohler.
 Hamilton—John C. Hays, John
 Witherow, John Mickle, Jr.
 Derwick—Jacob Fahnstock, Jr. Jo-
 seph Bitinger, Joseph Kepner, Philip
 Heagy.
 Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchinson,
 Joseph Miller.
 Franklin—James Morrow.
 Germany—James McSherry, Francis
 Leas.
 Cumberland—Alexander Kerns.
 Conowingo—Anthony Ghinter, sen.
 Liberty—Thomas Reed.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,
 HAVE opened an Office in Hagers-
 town, Washington county, Mary-
 land, for the convenience of the neighbor-
 ing Towns and Country, in Maryland,
 Pennsylvania, and Virginia—
 Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
 Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.
 This Office will receive Money on De-
 posit, payable ninety days after the same
 is demanded—and until the payment
 thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent.
 per annum, shall be paid quarterly.
JOHN VIS, Agent.
 Nov. 18.

FRESH DRUGS.

AND
MEDICINES,
 &c. &c. &c.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER
 HAS just returned from Baltimore,
 with a large assortment of
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best
 quality, and will be sold on as moderate
 terms as at any establishment in Gettys-
 burg. He returns his thanks to the pub-
 lic for the very liberal encouragement he
 has received, and hopes their patronage
 may continue.
 Gettysburg, May 27.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article,
 just received, and for sale by
SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
 Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

OF
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.
 THIS work is now in a course of
 publication, and those parts already
 issued, may be confidently appealed to
 as an evidence of its claims to public fa-
 vor. Its design is, to present the Por-
 traits, engraved on Steel in the highest
 style of the art, with concise but accurate
 Biographical Sketches, of the most emi-
 nent citizens of our country. It is con-
 ducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia,
 and James Herring, of New-York, under
 the superintendence of the Board of Di-
 rectors of the American Academy of Fine
 Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each
 containing Three Portraits engraved on
 steel, with not less than twenty-four pa-
 ges of letter-press, at 75 cents per num-
 ber, payable on delivery, or at \$6 a year,
 if paid on the first delivery of the work.
 Persons who wish to see a spec-
 imen of the work, can do so, by applying
 to
SAM'L H. BUEHLER,
 Druggist, Gettysburg,
 Jan. 27.

HEAD'S, RUSIT'S, & CHAPMAN'S.

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
 AN effective remedy for Dyspepsia,
 or Indigestion, in its most complicated form,
 such as loss of appetite, nausea or sick-
 ness of the stomach, belching up of wa-
 ter, which is sometimes tasteless, but
 most commonly sour; heart-burn, or what
 is called sour stomach, costiveness, low-
 ness of spirits, commonly called hypo-
 chondria, gnawing pain in the stomach, flatu-
 lence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, ama-
 tion, or wasting of the body, with great
 weakness, particularly of the legs—
 Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
 Feb. 24.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON DO.
 FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug
 Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
 Sept. 16.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied
 to the Judges of the Court of Com-
 mon Pleas of Adams county, Pa., for the
 benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Com-
 monwealth; and that they have appointed
 Monday the 28th day of April next, for
 hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court
 house in the borough of Gettysburg, when
 and where the latter may attend if they
 think proper.
THOMAS BROWN.
 March 10.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monté's Columbian Vegetable
Specific.
 Is the most valuable remedy ever dis-
 covered for the cure of Coughs, Colds,
 Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all
 diseases of the Breast and Lungs. Prepared
 by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the
 disturbed nerves, gives strength to the
 Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the
 Spirits, &c.
 Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle
 of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous
 manner all the symptoms in their different
 stages of the diseases, and particular di-
 rections respecting the treatment while using it,
 together with many well authenticated cer-
 tificates of cure, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by ap-
 pointment.
Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
 These Pills have been successfully used
 by thousands who can testify to their superi-
 or efficacy (over many other remedies, now
 in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its
 complicated forms; they give strength to the
 debilitated organs of digestion, repair the ap-
 petite, remove nausea and sickness of the
 stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Pa-
 litation of the Heart, and many other nervous
 affections. They contain no Mercury, nor
 do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild
 and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in
 diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while
 using them. Bill of directions will accompa-
 ny each box of Pills, which will fully explain
 their effects.
 From the well known reputation of these
 pills for many years, the proprietor (J. Boyd,
 Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give
 any further detail of them. A fresh supply
 has been received, and for sale by ap-
 pointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qual-
 ities is one much sought after, but seldom ob-
 tained. It is the most certain, safe and effec-
 tual remedy ever offered to the public for the
 various diseases of Infancy and Childhood, as
 those of mature age. The proprietor offers it
 with the guaranty that it is entirely a veg-
 etable preparation, and contains no mercury
 in any form, nor any other deleterious ingre-
 dient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are
 invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of
 a day old, with as much safety as by an ad-
 ult. It has been used with unparalleled suc-
 cess in the following diseases: Pains in the
 Stomach and Bowels, Cholera, Restlessness,
 Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These
 drops have the happy and salutary effect of
 affording immediate relief, without leaving
 behind them that dull, drowsy and listless
 state which usually follows the use of narcot-
 ic remedies. A single trial will convince
 the most incredulous of their happy and salu-
 tary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4